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10	1	709/\$ and (central manag\$5) near2 server same remote same (tool task agent) near3 (properl\$3 status state) same (restart\$3 start\$3) and (@ad<20010413 @rlad<20010413)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/11/09 08:49
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40	102	remote and (central manag\$5) same server same task and agent same (properl\$3 status state) same (restart\$3 start\$3 initializ\$5 reboot\$4) and (@ad<20010413 @rlad<20010413)	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; JPO; DERWENT; IBM_TDB	2004/11/09 14:50

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1 [Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions](#)

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C**

Full text available: [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index term](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process execution graphs to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The visualization tool we use was developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are often very complex and do not provide a desired overview of the application. In our experience, such tools display repeated occurrences of

2 [The process group approach to reliable distributed computing](#)

Kenneth P. Birman

December 1993 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 36 Issue 12

Full text available: [pdf\(6.00 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)

Keywords: fault-tolerant process groups, message ordering, multicast communication

3 [APPL/A: a language for software process programming](#)

Stanley M. Sutton, Dennis Heimbigner, Leon J. Osterweil

July 1995 **ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)**, Volume 4 Issue 3

Full text available: [pdf\(4.89 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)


Software process programming is the coding of software processes in executable programming languages. APPL/A offers many potential benefits, but their realization has been hampered by a lack of experience in programming languages. APPL/A is a prototype software process programming language developed at the University of Waterloo. It is intended for the coding of programs to represent and support software processes including process synchronization and communication.

Keywords: consistency management, multiparadigm programming languages, software process programming, synchronization management

4 [Distributed systems - programming and management: On remote procedure call](#)

Patrícia Gomes Soares

November 1992 **Proceedings of the 1992 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C Volume 2**

Full text available:  [pdf\(4.52 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

The Remote Procedure Call (RPC) paradigm is reviewed. The concept is described, along with the mechanisms that support it. An overview of works in supporting these mechanisms is discussed. Several mechanisms that have been proposed to enlarge its suitability, are studied. The main contributions of this paper are classification of RPC mechanisms according to different perspectives, and a snapshot of the paradigm ...

5 Parallel execution of prolog programs: a survey

Gopal Gupta, Enrico Pontelli, Khayri A.M. Ali, Mats Carlsson, Manuel V. Hermenegildo

July 2001 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.95 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Since the early days of logic programming, researchers in the field realized the potential for exploiting the execution of logic programs. Their high-level nature, the presence of nondeterminism, and the among other characteristics, make logic programs interesting candidates for obtaining speedups. At the same time, the fact that the typical applications of logic programming frequently involve irregular

Keywords: Automatic parallelization, constraint programming, logic programming, parallelism, pr

6 Distributed environment: Network management by delegation: the MAD approach

German Goldszmidt, Yechiam Yemini, Shaula Yemini

October 1991 **Proceedings of the 1991 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C**

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.39 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Network management systems built on a client/server model centralize responsibilities in client managers, agents playing restrictive support roles. As a result, managers must micro-manage agents through ineffective distribution of management responsibilities, failure-prone management bottlenecks, and responsiveness. We present a more flexible paradigm, the Manager-Agent Delegation (MAD) framework.

7 The envoy framework: an open architecture for agents

Murugappan Palaniappan, Nicole Yankelovich, George Fitzmaurice, Anne Loomis, Bernard Haan, James

July 1992 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 10 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.47 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

The Envoy Framework addresses a need for computer-based assistants or agents that operate in complex applications, helping them perform tedious, repetitive, or time-consuming tasks more easily and efficiently. It provides a framework for users by invoking envoy-aware applications called operatives and inform users of misapplications called informers. The distributed, open architecture developed for Envoys is derived from

Keywords: application programmer interface, user agent

8 Distributed operating systems

Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Robbert Van Renesse

December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(5.49 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Distributed operating systems have many aspects in common with centralized ones, but they also have many differences. This paper is intended as an introduction to distributed operating systems, and especially to current ones. After a discussion of what constitutes a distributed operating system and how it is distinguished from a centralized one, key design issues are discussed. Then several examples of current research projects are examined.

9 Specification and implementation of exceptions in workflow management systems

Fabio Casati, Stefano Ceri, Stefano Paraboschi, Guiseppe Pozzi

September 1999 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 24 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(250.40 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)


Although workflow management systems are most applicable when an organization follows standard routines, any of these processes faces the need for handling exceptions, i.e., asynchronous and outside the normal control flow. In this paper we concentrate upon anomalous situations that, although semantics of workflow applications, and should be specified and monitored coherently; in most real

Keywords: active rules, asynchronous events, exceptions, workflow management systems

10 Office Information Systems and Computer Science

Clarence A. Ellis, Gary J. Nutt

January 1980 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 12 Issue 1


Full text available:  [pdf\(2.87 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

11 The impact of object technology on commercial transaction processing

Edward E. Cobb

August 1997 **The VLDB Journal – The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume 6 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(649.17 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

Businesses today are searching for information solutions that enable them to compete in the global market. These solutions must build on existing investments, permit the best technology to be applied to the problem. Object technology, with its promise of improved productivity and quality in application development, but, to date, its deployment in commercial business applications has been limited. One possible reason

Keywords: Objects, Workflow, transaction processing

12 Metaheuristics in combinatorial optimization: Overview and conceptual comparison

Christian Blum, Andrea Roli

September 2003 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 35 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(431.84 KB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The field of metaheuristics for the application to combinatorial optimization problems is a rapidly growing one due to the importance of combinatorial optimization problems for the scientific as well as the industrial community. In this paper we review the nowadays most important metaheuristics from a conceptual point of view. We outline the differences that are used in the different metaheuristics in order to analyze their similarities and differences.

Keywords: Metaheuristics, combinatorial optimization, diversification, intensification

13 Process migration

September 2000 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 32 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.24 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Process migration is the act of transferring a process between two machines. It enables dynamic load balancing, increased system administration, and data access locality. Despite these goals and ongoing research, process migration has not achieved widespread use. With the increasing deployment of distributed systems in general, and in particular, process migration is again receiving more attention in both research and product development.

Keywords: distributed operating systems, distributed systems, load distribution, process migration

14 A checkpointing strategy for scalable recovery on distributed parallel systems

Vijay K. Naik, Samuel P. Midkiff, Jose E. Moreira

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 ACM/IEEE conference on Supercomputing (CDROM)**

Full text available:  pdf(144.90 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)


In this paper, we describe a new scheme for checkpointing parallel applications on message-passing systems. The novelty of our scheme is that a checkpointed application can be restored, from its checkpointed form. Thus, a parallel application may be checkpointed while executing with **t1** tasks and restarted from the checkpointed state with **t2** tasks on **p2**

Keywords: DRMS, IBM RS/6000 SP, checkpointing and restart, parallel checkpointing, recovery, scalable recovery

15 The family of concurrent logic programming languages

Ehud Shapiro

September 1989 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 21 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(9.62 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Concurrent logic languages are high-level programming languages for parallel and distributed systems, both known and novel concurrent programming techniques. Being logic programming languages, they are based on the abstract logic programming model, including the logical reading of programs and computational rules, representing data structures with logical terms and manipulating them using unification, and the use of a metaprogrammer ...

16 The structure of Cedar

Daniel C. Swinehart, Polle T. Zellweger, Robert B. Hagmann

June 1985 **Proceedings of the ACM SIGPLAN 85 symposium on Language issues in programming**, Volume 20, Issue 7, 6

Full text available:  pdf(1.79 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

This paper presents an overview of the Cedar programming environment, focusing primarily on its components of Cedar and the way they are organized. Cedar supports the development of program programming language, also called Cedar. We will emphasize the extent to which the Cedar language influenced the organization, comprehensibility, and stability of Cedar. Produced in the Computer Science Department

17 Decentralizing a global naming service for improved performance and fault tolerance

D. R. Cheriton, T. P. Mann

May 1989 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 7 Issue 2

Full text available:  pdf(3.19 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Naming is an important aspect of distributed system design. A naming system allows users and programs to assign names to objects, and subsequently use the names to refer to those objects. With the interconnection of computers by wide-area networks and internetworks, the domain over which naming systems must encompass the entire world. In this paper we address the problem of a global naming system, proposed

18 Lightweight recoverable virtual memory

M. Satyanarayanan, Henry H. Mashburn, Puneet Kumar, David C. Steere, James J. Kistler

February 1994 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 12 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(1.73 MB)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [ir](#)

Recoverable virtual memory refers to regions of a virtual address space on which transactional guarantees are provided. This paper describes RVM, an efficient, portable, and easily used implementation of recoverable virtual memory. A unique characteristic of RVM is that it allows independent control over the transactional properties of memory. This leads to considerable flexibility in the use of RVM, potentially enabling

Keywords: Camelot, Coda, RVM, Unix, logging, paging, persistence, scalability, throughput, trunc

19 Cluster resource management: An integrated experimental environment for distributed systems

Brian White, Jay Lepreau, Leigh Stoller, Robert Ricci, Shashi Guruprasad, Mac Newbold, Mike Hibler,
December 2002 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 36 Issue SI

Full text available:  pdf(2.10 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Three experimental environments traditionally support network and distributed systems research: simulators, and live networks. The continued use of multiple approaches highlights both the value Netbed, a descendant of Emulab, provides an experimentation facility that integrates these approaches to configure and access networks composed of emulated, simulated, and wide-area nodes and links. ease ...

20 Models: Process inheritance and instance modification

Guangxin Yang

November 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 international ACM SIGGROUP conference on Support**

Full text available:  pdf(376.03 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index term](#)

Process technologies play an increasingly important role as the world is being digitalized in nearly obstacles to their massive deployment include reusability and adaptivity. This paper addresses the single solution: process inheritance. We discuss what process inheritance is, what mechanisms are it can be used to handle exceptions effectively. The ideas and mechanisms are implemented in the

Keywords: dynamic modification, inheritance, process language

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1 [Fast detection of communication patterns in distributed executions](#)

Thomas Kunz, Michiel F. H. Seuren

November 1997 **Proceedings of the 1997 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C research**

Full text available: [pdf\(4.21 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

Understanding distributed applications is a tedious and difficult task. Visualizations based on process diagrams are often used to obtain a better understanding of the execution of the application. The tool we use is Poet, an event tracer developed at the University of Waterloo. However, these diagrams are very complex and do not provide the user with the desired overview of the application. In our experiments, tools display repeated occurrences of non-trivial communication patterns.

2 [The process group approach to reliable distributed computing](#)

Kenneth P. Birman

December 1993 **Communications of the ACM**, Volume 36 Issue 12

Full text available: [pdf\(6.00 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Keywords: fault-tolerant process groups, message ordering, multicast communication

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Patrícia Gomes Soares

November 1992 **Proceedings of the 1992 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on C research - Volume 2**

Full text available: [pdf\(4.52 MB\)](#)


Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

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Stanley M. Sutton, Dennis Heimbigner, Leon J. Osterweil

July 1995 **ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology (TOSEM)**, Volume 4

Full text available:  pdf(4.89 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

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Keywords: consistency management, multiparadigm programming languages, software process programming, transaction management

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Gopal Gupta, Enrico Pontelli, Khayri A.M. Ali, Mats Carlsson, Manuel V. Hermenegildo

July 2001 **ACM Transactions on Programming Languages and Systems (TOPLAS)**, Volume 23

Full text available:  pdf(1.95 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


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Keywords: Automatic parallelization, constraint programming, logic programming, parallelism, prolog

6 Distributed environment: Network management by delegation: the MAD approach

German Goldszmidt, Yechiam Yemini, Shaula Yemini

October 1991 **Proceedings of the 1991 conference of the Centre for Advanced Studies on Collocated Systems research**

Full text available:  pdf(1.39 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#)

Network management systems built on a client/server model centralize responsibilities in client management processes, with server agents playing restrictive support roles. As a result, managers must micro-manage agents through primitive steps, resulting in ineffective distribution of management responsibilities, management bottlenecks, and limitations for real time responsiveness. We present a more flexible approach, the Manager-Agent Delegation (MAD) framework. It supports the ability to ...

7 The envoy framework: an open architecture for agents

Murugappan Palaniappan, Nicole Yankelovich, George Fitzmaurice, Anne Loomis, Bernard Haan, James Norman Meyrowitz

July 1992 **ACM Transactions on Information Systems (TOIS)**, Volume 10 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(2.47 MB)

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Keywords: application programmer interface, user agent

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Clarence A. Ellis, Gary J. Nutt

January 1980 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 12 Issue 1

Full text available:  pdf(2.87 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

9 The impact of object technology on commercial transaction processing

Edward E. Cobb

August 1997 **The VLDB Journal — The International Journal on Very Large Data Bases**, Volume

Full text available:  pdf(649.17 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [index terms](#)

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Keywords: Objects, Workflow, transaction processing

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Vijay K. Naik, Samuel P. Midkiff, Jose E. Moreira

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Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

In this paper, we describe a new scheme for checkpointing parallel applications on message-passing distributed memory systems. The novelty of our scheme is that a checkpointed application can be restarted from its checkpointed state, in a reconfigured form. Thus, a parallel application may be checkpointed while executing with t_1 tasks on p_1 processors, and then restarted from the checkpointed state with t_2 tasks on p_2 processors.

Keywords: DRMS, IBM RS/6000 SP, checkpointing and restart, parallel checkpointing, reconfigurable checkpointing, scalable recovery

11 Metaheuristics in combinatorial optimization: Overview and conceptual comparison

Christian Blum, Andrea Roli

September 2003 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 35 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(431.84 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)

The field of metaheuristics for the application to combinatorial optimization problems is a rapidly growing area of research. This is due to the importance of combinatorial optimization problems for the scientific and industrial world. We give a survey of the nowadays most important metaheuristics from a conceptual view. We outline the different components and concepts that are used in the different metaheuristics and analyze their similarities and differences. Two v ...

Keywords: Metaheuristics, combinatorial optimization, diversification., intensification

12 Process migration

September 2000 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 32 Issue 3

Full text available:  pdf(1.24 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)


Process migration is the act of transferring a process between two machines. It enables dynamic load balancing, distribution, fault resilience, eased system administration, and data access locality. Despite these ongoing research efforts, migration has not achieved widespread use. With the increasing deployment of distributed systems in general, and distributed operating systems in particular, process migration is receiving more attention in both research and product development. As hi ...

Keywords: distributed operating systems, distributed systems, load distribution, process migratic

13 The family of concurrent logic programming languages

Ehud Shapiro

September 1989 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 21 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(9.62 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)

Concurrent logic languages are high-level programming languages for parallel and distributed systems. They offer a wide range of both known and novel concurrent programming techniques. Being logic programming languages, they preserve many advantages of the abstract logic programming model, including the ease of reading of programs and computations, the convenience of representing data structures with logic, and the amenability to manipulating them using unification, and the amenability to metaprogramming ...

14 Distributed operating systems

Andrew S. Tanenbaum, Robbert Van Renesse

December 1985 **ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR)**, Volume 17 Issue 4

Full text available:  [pdf\(5.49 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)

Distributed operating systems have many aspects in common with centralized ones, but they also differ in certain ways. This paper is intended as an introduction to distributed operating systems, and especially current university research about them. After a discussion of what constitutes a distributed operating system and how it is distinguished from a computer network, various key design issues are discussed. The examples of current research projects are examined in some detail ...

15 Specification and implementation of exceptions in workflow management systems

Fabio Casati, Stefano Ceri, Stefano Paraboschi, Guiseppe Pozzi

September 1999 **ACM Transactions on Database Systems (TODS)**, Volume 24 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(250.40 KB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)


Although workflow management systems are most applicable when an organization follows standard processes and routines, any of these processes faces the need for handling exceptions, i.e., asynchronous and anomalous situations that fall outside the normal control flow. In this paper we concentrate upon a class of situations that, although unusual, are part of the semantics of workflow applications, and should be handled and monitored coherently; in most real-life applications ...

Keywords: active rules, asynchronous events, exceptions, workflow management systems

16 Integrating security in a large distributed system

M. Satyanarayanan

August 1989 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 7 Issue 3

Full text available:  [pdf\(2.90 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)

Andrew is a distributed computing environment that is a synthesis of the personal computing and mobile computing paradigms. When mature, it is expected to encompass over 5,000 workstations spanning the Carnegie Mellon University campus. This paper examines the security issues that arise in such an environment and the mechanisms that have been developed to address them. These mechanisms include the logical and physical separation of servers and clients, support for secure communication ...

17 Lightweight recoverable virtual memory

M. Satyanarayanan, Henry H. Mashburn, Puneet Kumar, David C. Steere, James J. Kistler

February 1994 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 12 Issue 1

Full text available:  [pdf\(1.73 MB\)](#)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index term](#)

Recoverable virtual memory refers to regions of a virtual address space on which transactional guarantees are provided.

offered. This article describes RVM, an efficient, portable, and easily used implementation of recovery memory for Unix environments. A unique characteristic of RVM is that it allows independent control of transactional properties of atomicity, permanence, and serializability. This leads to considerable flexibility in the use of RVM, potentially enabling ...

Keywords: Camelot, Coda, RVM, Unix, logging, paging, persistence, scalability, throughput, truncation

18 Models: Process inheritance and instance modification

Guangxin Yang

November 2003 **Proceedings of the 2003 international ACM SIGGROUP conference on Support work**

Full text available:  pdf(376.03 KB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [index terms](#)


Process technologies play an increasingly important role as the world is being digitalized in nearly all domains. The major obstacles to their massive deployment include reusability and adaptivity. This paper addresses two crucial problems with one single solution: process inheritance. We discuss what process inheritance mechanisms are needed to support it, and how it can be used to handle exceptions effectively. The mechanisms are implemented in the runtime system of a process language.

Keywords: dynamic modification, inheritance, process language

19 Decentralizing a global naming service for improved performance and fault tolerance

D. R. Cheriton, T. P. Mann

May 1989 **ACM Transactions on Computer Systems (TOCS)**, Volume 7 Issue 2

Full text available:  pdf(3.19 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#), [citations](#), [index terms](#)

Naming is an important aspect of distributed system design. A naming system allows users and processes to assign character-string names to objects, and subsequently use the names to refer to those objects. In the interconnection of clusters of computers by wide-area networks and internetworks, the domain of naming systems must function is growing to encompass the entire world. In this paper we address the design of a global naming system, proposing a three-level naming scheme.

20 Cluster resource management: An integrated experimental environment for distributed system networks

Brian White, Jay Lepreau, Leigh Stoller, Robert Ricci, Shashi Guruprasad, Mac Newbold, Mike Hibler, Abhijeet Joglekar

December 2002 **ACM SIGOPS Operating Systems Review**, Volume 36 Issue SI

Full text available:  pdf(2.10 MB)

Additional Information: [full citation](#), [abstract](#), [references](#)

Three experimental environments traditionally support network and distributed systems research: emulators, network simulators, and live networks. The continued use of multiple approaches highlights the value and inadequacy of each. Netbed, a descendant of Emulab, provides an experimentation facility that integrates these approaches, allowing researchers to configure and access networks composed of simulated, and wide-area nodes and links. Netbed's primary goals are ease of use and flexibility.

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Subramanian, K.; Lee, S.; Tey Kar Shiang; Gan Beng Sue;

 Systems, Man, and Cybernetics, 1999. IEEE SMC '99 Conference Proceedings. IEEE International Conference on , Volume: 3 , 12-15 Oct. 1999
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Communications, Computers and Signal Processing, 1997. '10 Years PACRIM : 1997 - Networking the Pacific Rim'. 1997 IEEE Pacific Rim Conference on , Vol 2 , 20-22 Aug. 1997

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2 Process management inside ATLAS DAQ
Alexandrov, I.; Amorim, A.; Badescu, E.; Burckhart-Chromek, D.; Caprini, M., Dobson, M.; Duval, P.Y.; Hart, R.; Jones, R.; Kazarov, A.; Kolos, S.; Kotov, V. Liko, D.; Lucio, L.; Mapelli, L.; Mineev, M.; Moneta, L.; Nassiakou, M.; Pedro, Ribeiro, A.; Roumiantsev, V.; Ryabov, Y.; Schweiger, D.; Soloviev, I.; Wolters
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